

three of these Commission reports on parole boards, how they should be appointed and what their capacity should be. Those three commissions, beginning in 1966, were the American Correctional Association and Manuals Standards in '66, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement of Justice of 1967, the most recent being the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Goals and Standards of 1973. More importantly, I believe, a committee chaired by Senator Anderson just recently which had to do with an interim study on the same issue. LB 69 incorporates the majority of the findings and recommendations and particularly those of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Goals and Standards. Currently, as you know, the Governor appoints persons to the Parole Board with the consent of the Legislature. LB 69 would establish a Parole Board Nomination Commission with the Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Director of Correctional Services, each appointing one member to the Parole Board Nomination Commission. The Parole Nomination Commission will then submit the names of individuals to be nominated to the Board of Parole for the Legislature to confirm. This method of appointment, I would remind you, is very similar to that used in nominating judges. It broadens the process and makes it more representative of the community as recommended by the National Advisory Commission. Also all of those officials appointed members to the Parole Nomination Commission interact with the Board of Parole. The purpose of this is to try to remove as much of the politics as we can and we'll never do all of that, at least we can minimize it. The full-time members of the Board of Parole are to possess either an academic degree or training and experience in the fields of criminology, education, psychology, psychiatry, law, social work or sociology. These requirements, again, are recommended by the National Advisory Commission and are more rigorous than our present Statute, as you well know. Our present Statute says, and I quote, "That the members of the Parole Board shall be of judicious temperament". This law would create three full-time members and three part-time members. This is the same as the current Board that we now have. One member of this Board would be a member of a minority group. One member would be a woman. This assures representation from the sectors of our society that sometimes we ignore. In the Committee a member asked me why we designated this type of membership. As I reminded the members of the Committee, if we, as Americans, truly believed in the worth and dignity of every human being and recognize them on the basis of their capabilities, not on the basis of sex or on the basis of color, we would not need to identify at least one member shall be a woman and one member shall be a minority member. Full-time members of this Parole Board are to be paid basically the same as our judges. In this case I recommended that the salary coincided with that of the county court judges. Part-time members will receive pay based upon a daily rate of a judge, according to the amount of time that they serve, acting as a Parole Board member. This salary that we set is based upon....

PRESIDENT: One minute, Senator.

SENATOR KOCH: ...that judges salary because in many ways, whether you know it or not, a Parole Board member acts as a judge. When the individual appears before you for consideration of parole they are making judgements as to this